



THE

KNIGHT



VOL. VI No. 2 Issue #32. The LITHUANIAN Numismatic Association. Frank Jassic, EDITOR, Aug-Sept. 1983

U.N. RECORDS CONFIRM SCHEINFELD CAMP MONEY USE!

By Frank Jassic

KARAZIJA BOOK NOW READY!



Left: Povilas Karazija (1933 photo), 1887-1955, Lithuanian numismatist, and author.

The classic work The Coin Hoards of Aluona-Sklėriai, and Kruminiai, Lithuania by Povilas Karazija, English translation by Val Matelis, with Preface and commentary by Frank Jassic, is now available in photocopy book form to LNA members and friends!

This is a highly specialized book, and is one of the classics in Lithuanian numismatic literature. It deals with the K-2, K-8, and K-10 coins, found near the mentioned Lithuanian villages. Included are the historical circumstances surrounding their discovery. (See The Knight Oct-Nov. 1982 P. 8 "Two Hoards in the Vilnius Region" by Val Matelis for a brief review of the book). The author systematically analyzes each coin, describing each, and giving the standard technical data such as size, weight, metal content, etc... There are several photo plates at the end which do not photocopy well; the original copy is in the library of the Balzekas Museum where it can be studied for those interested.

This editor has prepared a four page Preface, which gives: a biography of the author; an historical setting regarding the publishing of the original 1941 book; some comments about the translation itself; a map showing the location of the hoards; and a summary analyzing Karazija's conclusions in light of today's numismatic knowledge.

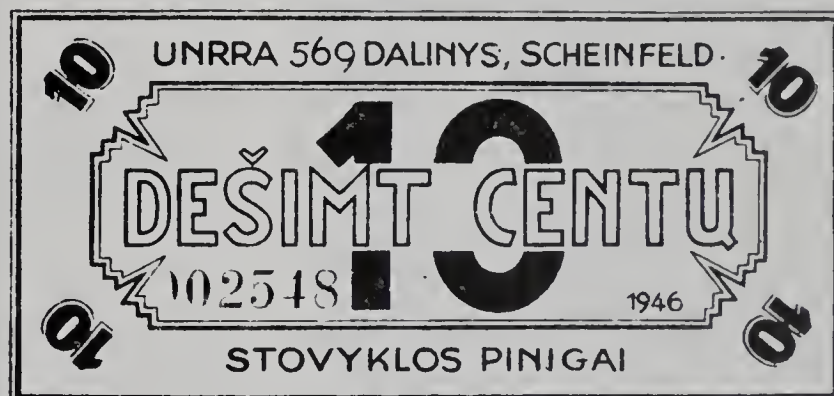
As stated earlier, our "free" photocopy
(Continued on p.4)

For over a decade now, the camp money of the displaced persons camp at Scheinfeld, Germany (1946), has been known to the numismatic public. It first appeared around 1970 when a hoard surfaced from England; all pieces were in unused condition. Interviews conducted by this author with former camp residents revealed that the money was unknown. [For review, see the August-September 1979 issue of The Knight p. 3, and the IBNS Journal Vol. 18 No. 4 (1980) pp. 119-121, regarding the details concerning the Scheinfeld money]

The mysteries surrounding the money are answered by the Team 569 Director, Anton A. Irtichard, in his monthly report, dated June 15, 1946. It states:

"In the month since the camp has been opened, the following welfare projects have been organized:

- 1) A camp newspaper is published daily with an English translation for the Director;



- 2) An amenity Canteen is functioning with great success;
- 3) We have established an internal money system by which workers are paid and which works in conjunction with the Canteen...

Under the present Canteen system of paying workers and the anticipated cessation of American cigarettes from Red Cross parcels, present supplies of amenity items will not meet demand, and an internal economic crisis can be foreseen. Particular items needed are shaving soap, cigarettes, razor blades, brilliantine, hair and bobby pins, combs.

The following suggestions are respectfully submitted, with the full realization of their lack of originality:

- 1) That amenity supplies (Canteen) be increased so that economic stability can be maintained and so that payment for working can be kept sufficiently attractive;..."

The last mention of the camp money appears in the July report:

(Continued on p. 2)

2. CAMP MONEY Con't from p. 1...

"We have established an internal camp money system by which workers are paid and which works in conjunction with the Canteen. We have difficulty in maintaining this Canteen, as amenity goods are in very short supply."²

It appears then, that the Scheinfeld camp money was in use from May through July 1946 for use in the camp Canteen. Due to the acute shortage of goods which developed, the opportunities to actually use the money were greatly diminished as time went by. The monetary system was abandoned accordingly. This accounts for former residents not remembering it. It is surmised that the notes were destroyed, but with one authority keeping several (15 sets estimated) as souvenirs; this accounts for the hoard in England.

Other UNRRA records reveal another possible location for Lithuanian camp money. The Nordlingen camp, Team 308, part of the Dillingen camp district, contained 500 Latvians and Lithuanians. In describing the Dillingen camp, the Field Supervisor, G.C. Brooke, remarked:

"The Welfare Department has prepared a new currency system based on rationing amenities supplies. Every resident is given a prescribed number of points, and further points are added for workers, according to the tasks involved."³ Two months later, the Field Supervisor reported:

"The camp P.X., working on a "point" system, is gradually becoming firmly established, and the system has been extended to the Nordlingen camp. The D.P.'s are almost enthusiastic regarding this type of payment, and it has certainly increased the desire to work."⁴

We would not be surprised therefore if a note printed, "Latvian (or Lithuanian) D.P. Center Nordlingen-Dillingen Team 308" surfaced one day. Already we have seen the Ludwig camp's notes, and the Polish D.P. center Luitpold-Dillingen Team 308 notes in collections. (See The Knight April-May 1981 pp. 1-2 for information on the Ludwig money, plus notes issued at Bad Worishofen).

Unfortunately, the Lietuvių Enciklopedija does not give histories of the smaller camps; therefore we are unable to print (or find) information on them. But we are always on the lookout for D.P. camp money for Baltic residents. If you've got something different than what has been mentioned, send us a photocopy so we can share it with our readers!

Special thanks to researcher Steven A. Feller, assistant professor of Physics at Coe College in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who supplied the research material to this author. Mr. Feller was able to locate the actual UNRRA Monthly Team Reports for the Scheinfeld and Dillingen camps in the U.N. archives!!

There are 16 pages of material which contain interesting tidbits on both camps, including information about internal "power struggles." We offer a photocopy of these historic documents for \$2.50, for those requesting them. Write the LNA.

(Footnote/References on p. 4)

SURVEY RESULTS

We now announce the results of our Dukes coinage survey, which was sent with the February-March 1983 issue of The Knight.

K #	Quantity	Type
2	1	Kęstutis denare
7a	8	Jogaila denare, no dots.
7b	1	Jogaila denare, dot on obv.
7c	3	Jogaila denare, dot on rev.
9a	5	Counterfeit Vytautas denare. 4 silver, 1 gold.
14e	1	4-dot counterstamp.

6 different. 19 total (14 genuine, 5 false) (1 false) pieces reported.

1 Kęstutis type, 12 Jogaila varieties. Of the Counterfeits, 3 silver were K-7, the other silver and one gold were K-9. 1 Counterstamp.vari.

Eight members participated in the survey.

They reported from 1-4 coins each in their collection. 12 of the 19 coins were physically examined by the LNA director.

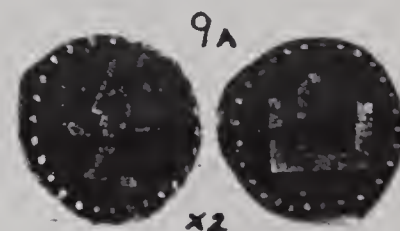


A rubbing for another was checked and deemed genuine. The Jogaila 7b (dot on obv.) was previously sold by one of our advanced members but was included in the results. 12 of the 14 genuine pieces were of the Jogaila type. This disproportionate quantity reinforces Karys' contention that they were struck also by Skirgaila and Vytautas, not just Jogaila. Perhaps the placement of the dot has some significance. Study of coin hoards by location may provide further information in this regard.

Of the 2 non-Jogaila types reported, K-2 and K-4e were obtained from respected dealers. The "K" on the K-2 is quite distinct and cannot be confused with a misshapen dot or die defect. The K-14e was examined by Steve Album, a respected authority on Arabic coins at the 1982 New York International show. He concluded that it was a contemporary counterstamp on a genuine coin from the Krim mint (Crimea).

While this writer would have liked to have heard from more members (thanks to those who did), we can make some tentative conclusions. Most of those reporting are known to be either "advanced" or actively working on their early material. This gives us a pretty good picture of the extent of the pieces held.

Also, the number of counterfeits is advancing, nearly 25%! Although the original source of these pieces (pictured at right) is now in jail



for a more serious conviction of a numismatic murder, there is still a large quantity overhanging the market.

Continued on p. 4 ...

BANK OF LITHUANIA CHECK

Size: 67 x 213 (174 after being torn at preforation) mm.
 Colors: Purple paper and underprint, with black printing.
 Serial numbers: Printed in red, with red asterick.
 Watermark: "HAMMERMILL SAFETY" 6 mm. lettering at approximately 30 mm. intervals.

This month we'd like to feature an unusual item you don't often get a chance to see: a check from the Bank of Lithuania! We got the idea after reading numerous check collecting stories in the Bank Note Reporter (Krause publications).

The checking system was foreign to Lithuania, and never gained widespread acceptance amonth the suspicious Lithuanian populace. The ordinary citizen preferred to deal in cash, and this new 20th century concoction was only for the wealthy or for those financially educated. Similarly today, many people refuse to "get involved " with credit cards.

The Bank of Lithuania was authorized by the Monetary Statute to issue checks when people exchanged their banknotes into gold. Checks were also issued during the routine business of the bank.

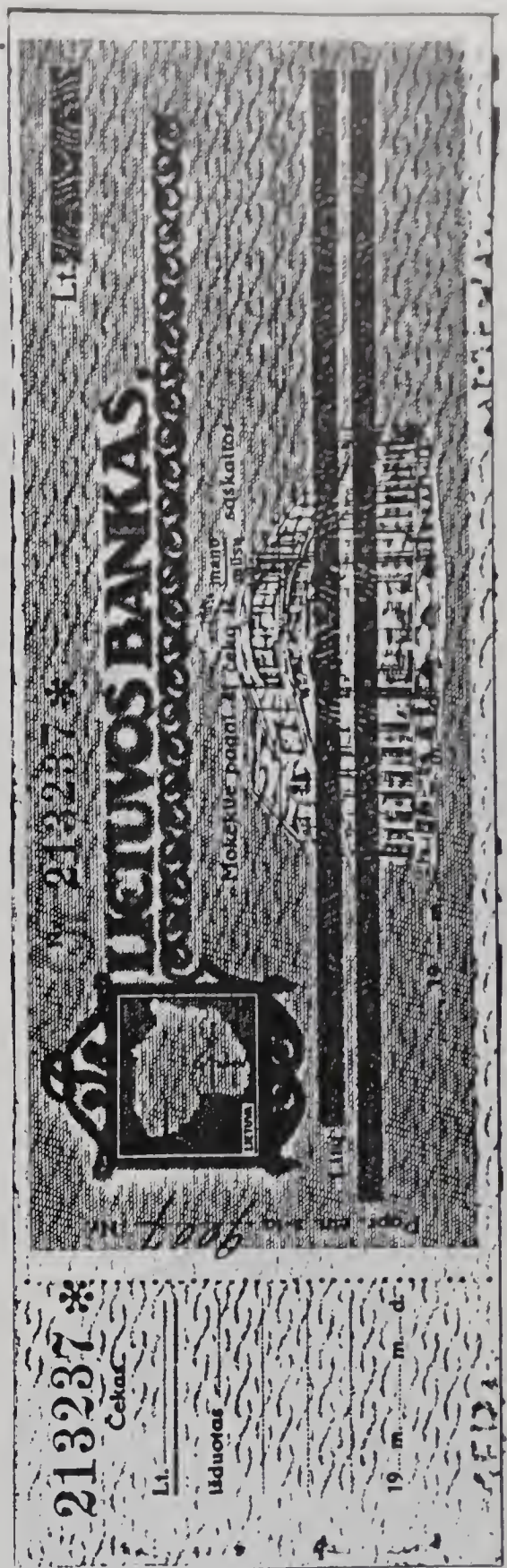
OBVERSE: The left portion contains the "stub" which is attached to the main portion until torn off. The stub reads, "Čekas Lt. išduotas," meaning, "Check, Litas', Issued." The main portion of the check contains the inscription, "LIETUVOS BANKAS, Mokėkite pagal šį čeką iš mano/mūsų sąskaitos _____ Litų," meaning, "Pay this check from my account _____ Litas'." Printed vertically at the left is written, "Papr. ein. s-ta _____ Nr.," meaning, "Charge to my account number _____." In this case it is No. 9007.

In the center background is a drawing of the Bank of Lithuania building, erected in 1927 and designed by Mykolas Songailia (1874-1941). In the upper left appears an ornate frame containing the Bank emblem featuring the full boundaries of the country, containing the names of the cities: Kalipėda, Kaunas, and Vilnius. At this time Vilnius was occupied by Poland.

REVERSE: The watermark is situated at intervals approximately 30 mm. apart and reads, "HAMMERMILL SAFETY," with 6 mm. lettering. Obviously, the paper for these checks came from the U.S.! Because of a "self-sufficient" policy adopted in the 1930's; no doubt the checks themselves were printed at the government printing facility, Spindulys. Similarly, Lithuanian coins were minted here starting in 1936, although supplies and planchets came from Belgium.

Because of the normal expected reasons, plus the disdain of the checking system in the eyes of the populace, Lithuanian checks are rare. I have never heard of one being offered for sale on the collecting market. Probably if one were offered it would be in the \$30-50 range.

3.



FEATURE UPDATES

1. We are happy to report the existence of a 3 rubel OST note (1916) with a G serial letter, Type a. So this is the cutoff. Type b begins with H.
2. The OST bank was located at 66 Alėja St. in Kaunas, and later housed the Lithuanian Credit Bank. (1921)
3. The Vilnius 1973 650th anniversary medals (See The Knight Feb-March 1983 p. 3) by Vytautas Kosčiūška were modeled by that scul-

ptor in Lithuania, but he had to take them out to the U.S. to get them minted, in California! Also made were 10 huge plaque size reproductions.

4. Regarding the 1920 Vilnius Polish occupation notes (Oct-Nov. 1982 issue), only the 1 marek is 82 x 61 mm. All others are 95 x 70 mm. More data: 1 marek, yellow paper, green ink; 5 marek, green paper, red ink; 10 marek, wine-red paper, blue ink; 20 marek, yellow paper, purple ink. Special thanks to member Edward Mikutis for supplying information.

5. A complete set of these 1920 notes was recently sold for \$165 total, lots #2360, -61, part of the world Paper Currency Collection.

4. TWO DARIUS-GIRÉNAS MEDALS MINTED IN POLAND!

Two medals have been manufactured in Warsaw, Poland commemorating the 50th anniversary of the flight/crash of the two Lithuanian flyers Steponas Darius and Stasys Girėnas. Both were initiated by Lithuanians living in Poland, and funds raised by the sale of these medals went towards the restoration and up-keep of the monuments erected at the crash site. The plane crashed July 17, 1933 in a forest near the small village of Pszczelnik (Pščelnikas), located just south of Myślubórz, formerly the German town of Soldin. The anniversary was commemorated in Poland on July 17, and included special cancelled postcards at the crash site, a commemorative booklet, and a special program.



The first medal, 70 mm. in diameter, is struck in bronze, but plated with heavy oxidized silver. It is approximately 3/16" thick. 150 were minted, with 50 of them being distributed in Poland and Lithuania. The remaining 100 were distributed and sold here in the U.S. for the price of \$30 each.

OBVERSE: The obverse features the double-barred cross and Lithuanian wayside cross monuments erected at the crash site. The inscription reads, "STEPONAS DARIUS • STASYS GIRÉNAS 1933-VII-15-17", signifying the dates of the flight, July 15-17, 1933.

To the left of the date 1933 is a large dot containing the incused initials of the female minter, "M.R.T." In the right dot are the initials of the Lithuanian artist/sculptor, and initiator of the project, "A.R.Z.," for Algimantas R. Žemaitaitis.



REVERSE: Featured is the angel of victory holding Lituanica. The center inscription reads, "ATLANTO NUGALETI JAMUS ATMINTI," amid the waves of the Atlantic Ocean. Translation: "IN MEMORY OF THE CONQUERORS OF THE ATLANTIC." The legend reads, "JUNG. AMER. VALST-NEW YORK"

Continued on p.7

SURVEY

In fact, one of our members reported that these were being offered to him in bulk! My personal experience has been, seeing a genuine piece being offered on an average of once every couple of years. I think we can conclude by saying: genuine pieces are very scarce to rare. When available, they currently sell in the \$250-\$300 range.

---Robert J. Douchis, LNA Director.

CAMP MONEY

Continued from p. 2.

FOOTNOTES/REFERENCES.

1. United Nations. UNRRA Monthly Team Report, 15 June 1946, Team No. 569. File 3.0.11.3.2 (Box 54) p. 6.
2. U.N. UNRRA Monthly Team Report 15 July 1946, Team No. 569. p. 6.
3. United Nations. UNRRA Field Supervisors Report, 16 May 1946, District No. 5, p. 2, referring to FSR, April, 1946.
4. U.N., UNRRA Field Supervisor's Report, 16 July 1946, District No. 5, p. 2, referring to FSR, June 1946.

KARAZIJA BOOK

Continued from p. 1.

source has dried up. Therefore, we are offering it on a subscription basis for those who want it. The cost will probably be around \$15 for the 84 page book. This will cover photocopy costs (double-sided), postage, several extra copies which must be sent to the copyright office, Balzekas Museum, the translator, ANA library, Etc...

We would like to get as many orders in as possible for an initial first run. The deadline for ordering the book is set at ONE MONTH from the postmark date on the envelope of THIS ISSUE. Any future orders will have to be according to this policy; that way we don't have to run to the photocopy place everytime we get an order.

For those of you who order, WE WILL BILL YOU when we send you the book. It will be sent approximately 2 weeks after the 1 month deadline date.

We are proud to present this to our members, as our third English translation book since our club was organized! Order your copy today!

To order, write: Lithuanian Numismatic Association, P.O. Box 612, Columbia, Maryland. 21045.

The LNA is a member of the American Numismatic Association. C-117903.

MEDALLION VII—

"LET US RECONQUER VILNIUS"

The inspiration for this medallion came from Lithuania's struggle to regain Vilnius.



Face A—The inscription reads, "Už rytojų —už tėvų kapus". (For the future —for the graves of our ancestors).

Face B—Vilnius is the background. Lithuania, affixed to the three crosses found in Vilnius, is awaiting the Knight to save her.

MEDALLION VIII—

In commemoration of the establishment of the first Ecclesiastical Province in Lithuania.

Face A—Bears the images of Pope Innocent IV and Pope Pius XI, who respectively founded the first Bishopric and the first Metropolitan See.

Face B—Contains the images of Bishop Kristijonas and Archbishop Juozapas, the first Bishop and the first Archbishop.

MEDALLION IX—

In memory of the 500th anniversary of the death of Vytautas the Great. During his reign Lithuania extended from the Baltic to the Black seas.

Face A—Contains the image of Vytautas the Great.

Face B—Shows the map of Lithuania in the time of Vytautas. (Note—The unusual character of the work on this medallion should not pass by unnoticed).

MEDALLION X—

In honor of Vladas Putvyas—Putvinskis, who organized in Lithuania the "ŠAULIŲ SAJUNGA", a national home guard to defend the liberties of the land.

Face A—Bears the image of the late organizer.

Face B—Bears the inscription, "Both the heart and the mind—for the future of the Fatherland." The centerpiece is an image of the decoration of honor—designed by Petras Rimša—awarded to the members of the guard.

End of Chicago exposition program. (1936)

are enthralled by an unusual fluttering bird carrying a girl trumpeting victory. In her right hand she waves a flag bearing the inscription "Pax (Peace)." Birds are flying with the sun's rays as a background, while the perspective shows farmsteads with stylized trees.

In general, the medal is a symbol of war and peace. I do not consider it sufficiently creative. More than one image is repeated from my previous works.

Thereafter, I again became interested in more memorable aspects of our cultural life, and its developing figures. So, at the end of 1944, our renowned composer, Juozas Gruodis, became 60 years old. Wartime was not a time for celebrations. The anniversary was widely commemorated in June of 1945, after military victory had been achieved.

I esteemed Juozas Gruodis (1884-1948) both as a man and as a musician. I had become acquainted with him in Leipzig probably in 1923, when I came from Berlin to attend a fair. There he was studying composition and conducting. At that time, there were other Lithuanians studying in Leipzig, let us say, Jadvig Čiurlionis. I spent some time in their circle, enjoyed their art and companionship, and became friends for all time. I visited Gruodis later at times, in his pleasant homestead in Kaunas, at the bottom of the hillside to the left of the Neris River, near the Eiguliai tumulus.

"Come listen to the nightingales," he used to invite me, always so quiet and sensitive, a lover of nature, having found in it not only healthy repose, but also inspiration.

There were truly many nightingales in those places. They loved the Neris hillside. And many times we enjoyed their warbling with Juozas. And they probably were the major reason why he decided to settle there. It seems that Juozas had fallen in love with these marvelous songsters from his youth, while still living with his parents near the Antazave manor of the Plioters, in a lovely corner of the east Highlands, in the "Nightingale Kingdom," as he would put it. Here Juozas successfully tested his own and his violin's strong strings, inspired, as he said by those "unimitable songsters." And even today, Stase Gruodis, his widow, fondly recalls stories, told by her husband, how in his childhood each spring he would always run beyond the Plioter manor's granery into the bushes, to listen to caroling by the nightingales. And at times, would sit hours awaiting their hymns. The musical nature of the future composer evidenced itself early.

It was a pleasure to create the medal in 1945 of the distinguished artist, J. Gruodis. The idea, it seems, was first mentioned to me by musicians. They wanted to present the medal to the annuitant. In addition, the conservatory also wanted it. It was worth the effort. So I began visiting J. Gruodis at his homestead more frequently, and from time to time, he stopped at my place.

On the medal's obverse, I pictured the composer, concentrating, in a creative mood. In the background are strings of a harp which



6. THE LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE MEDAL OF 1928

By Vince Alones & Henry L. Gaidis

The Lithuanian Independence Medal (Lietuvos Nepriklausomybės Medalis), was issued in 1928 to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Declaration of the Restoration of Independence, of February 16, 1918. Although Lithuania proclaimed its independence in 1918, it was only obtained after two years of bloody fighting. The Lithuanian soldier was required to win a three front war against the Russian Bolsheviks, the mercenary German-White Russian Bermondists, and the Polish army to the south: but with the help of all its people, Lithuania did win, against overwhelming odds.

To commemorate this feat, and to honor those who had helped Lithuania in its struggle, the new medal was awarded. The following categories of individuals were eligible to receive it: 1) The old veterans of awakening Lithuania and the clandestine book and literature carriers during the Czarist rule, when Lithuanian print was prohibited; 2) Volunteers, Vytis Cross cavaliers, and the soldiers of 1918-1920; 3) Persons who distinguished themselves in the restoration of Lithuanian independence; 4) Persons who during 1918-1920 were in the military or government service; 5) Distinguished persons in the Šaulių Sąjunga (National Guard) and those who participated in the liberation of Klaipėda (Memel); 6) Persons who were in government service, civil servants, on the 15th day of May 1928, and had been employed not less than 5 years; 7) Soldiers and civil servants employed by the Ministry of Defense who were still in service as of May 15, 1928; 8) Distinguished clergy; 9) Distinguished local administrators and public personages; and 10) All other persons who contributed towards the growth of Lithuanian independence.

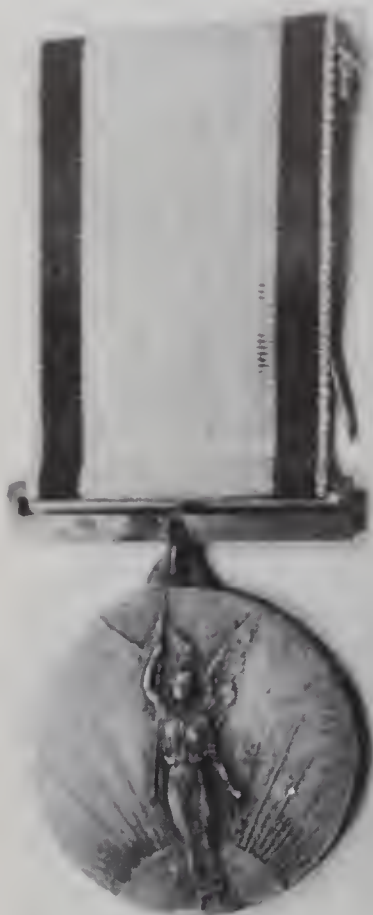
This medal was limited to one medal per person. It was also conferred on 300 members of the Latvian army, who assisted the Lithuanian forces in the 1919 struggle against the Bermondists in the north. 50 were awarded to Latvian officers, with the remaining 250 to NCO's and enlisted men. Tens of thousands were issued in Lithuania, making this medal the easiest to obtain.

The medal was designed by sculptor Juozas Zikaras (1881-1944), the designer of Lithuania's coins. The medal is made of bronze, 35 mm. diameter. It is joined to the ribbon by a straight bar suspension clasp, through which is a threaded 33 mm. ribbon of yellow gold, with a 6 mm. stripe of black on each side.

OBVERSE: Depicted is Zikaras' famous Statue of Freedom (Laisvė), created in 1920-21, and funded with money donated by Lithuanian-Americans. This statue became a major landmark, and was erected on top of a monument which stood in the park in front of the Vytautas the Great Museum in Kaunas. The monument was destroyed in 1944, and the statue removed. Today it now sits in an obscure darkened corner in the so-called "Stained Glass Museum (formerly the Church of St. Michael the Archangel), in Kaunas. [Note: many Lithuanian references state that the statue itself was destroyed. This is not true; it still exists; I saw it myself during my visit to Lithuania in 1979--ed.] Shown is the female winged figure holding high the Lithuanian flag with her right hand. Her left hand is lowered, holding the broken chains of bondage/enslavement. Behind is the rising sun of freedom proclaiming the beginning of a new era. At the bottom, immediately to the left and right of the feet appears the monogram "J.Z." of the designer, Juozas Zikaras.

REVERSE: [To be illustrated next issue] The reverse bears the inscription, "PERAMŽIUS BUDEJĘ--LAISVĘ LAIMEJOM PER AUKAS IR PASISVENTIMA 1918-1920," which translates, "Vigilant Through the Ages, We Won Freedom Through Sacrifice and Dedication 1918-1920." The name of the manufacturers, "Huguenin Fré." (Huguenin Brothers of LeLocle, Switzerland) appears at the 5 o'clock position, incused.

Continued on page 8...



Independence Medal, Obverse.



ABOVE: Rare photograph of sculptor Juozas in his Panevėžys studio in 1921, working on the Statue of Freedom! Photo courtesy Zikaras' son.

DARIUS - GIRENAS MEDALS

Continued from p. 4...

-LIETUVA-KAUNAS," meaning, "United States of America New York, Kaunas, Lithuania."

The medals were distributed by the artist's brother Rimantas Žemaitaitis, who lives in the U.S. As of this printing, only a couple were left for sale. Those interested should call: (312) 471-2406 to inquire if any are left. Mention Frank Passic/The Knight. Rimantas' address: 6546 S. Campbell, Chicago, IL 60629.

A more widely-circulated medal was also manufactured in Warsaw, Poland. Struck in copper, 30 mm., these sold for \$3 in Poland, and \$10 in the U.S. Mintage: 500. Now all sold out.

Struck uniface, many had small pins or screws welded on the reverse for mounting or wearing.

OBVERSE: Featured is the double-barred cross and way-side cross monument erected at the crash site. The inscription is similar to the first medal: "STEPONAS DARIUS STASYS GIRENAS, ATLANTO NUGALETOJAMS ATMINTI 1933-1983." To the right under the double-cross are the initials of the Lithuanian sculptor, (in Poland), "A. G.," meaning "Antanas Glušauskas." On the left are the initials of the minter, "MP."

Two varieties are known. The majority were struck with regular raised lettering. The second variety however, bears an incused design, with incused lettering. On this type, the double-barred cross is incused with the letters in it raised; the rest of the design and letters are incused.



ALL COLLECTORS OF LATVIA

Finally, something is being done! Member Al Loja is organizing a Latvian Numismatic Society (LNS) and needs the input and help of all those interested in forming an LNS. Al proposes a newsletter to be published quarterly, containing numismatic articles written by the membership, similar to that which appears here in The Knight.

The LNS will cover a broad collecting area: tokens, medals, paper currency, military decorations, etc. of the Latvian region. For those of you who might be interested, write: Al Loja, 2022 Ottawa Lane, Houston, Texas 77043. Particularly needed are articles, addresses of Latvian collectors, and historians of Latvia. We'll keep you informed as to the progress of the group, and pledge our whole-hearted support. Latvian collectors, we need you. Lets make this new venture a success! If you would like to help, WRITE!

Through the years, we've received numerous letters from Latvian collectors. Now is your chance! Tentative plans call for sending the journal with The Knight next issue, so send Al your Latvian numismatic articles so we can have everything ready in time!



EDITOR MOVES

7.

Your editor, Frank Passic, has moved back to Michigan. Please address all correspondence to him at his new address: 510 N. Clark St., Albion, Michigan 49224



Dealer in Quality Rare Coins
Lithuanian & Polish

WRITE:

Karl Stephens, Inc.

Karl Stephens
President

Post Office Box 458
Tempe City, Ca 91780

ANA 57209
213-445-8154

WANT-FOR SALE ADS

WANTED: I would be glad to receive price lists from dealers that have Lithuanian coins, paper money, tokens or medals listed in them. Peter Shulin, 645 Hayes Ave., Washington, Pennsylvania 15301.

WANTED: Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian paper money, stocks, bonds, medals, tokens, military & fraternal decorations, medieval coins, etc. George M. Daru, 38 N. Walnut St. Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania 18702.

WANTED: Lithuanian military orders & decorations. State condition and best price. Roland Martick, 21 Pearl St. North Weymouth, MASS. 02191.

FOR SALE: Polish Archeological and Numismatic Society MEDALS, designed by Prof. Witold Korski, from the special series struck in 1978-79. 70 mm. diameter.

No. 0. Prince Mieszko and princess Dabrowka on obv. Denar of Mieszko on rev. Pewter (?) \$40;

No. 3A Mieszko III. Shows breakteatan of Mieszko, Jewish minters with part of inscription in Hebrew. Bronze. \$30.

No. 5. Casimir the Great. Shows beautiful scene of King and arched building. Reverse: Kwartnik. Pewter (?) \$40.

Frank Passic, 510 N. Clark St., Albion, Michigan 49224

Want-for sale ads are FREE to LNA members! Take advantage of this and list your items for sale, or things you need!

THE KNIGHT, Volume VI, No. 2, Issue #32. Official publication of the Lithuanian Numismatic Association. Frank Passic, Albion, Michigan, EDITOR. Robert J. Douchis, Baltimore, Maryland, DIRECTOR. Subscription/membership for 6 bi-monthly issues (June to May) a donation of \$10 (U.S. & Canada), \$20 overseas airmail. Write: LNA, P.O. Box 612, Columbia, Maryland 21045.

8 Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture

4012 Archer Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60632
312 - 847-2441

BIG SALE! Numbers in brackets [] indicate we have more than one in that condition.

Lithuanian Coins:

- Y-1 1 Centas 1925 XF \$15; VF \$12
- Y-2 5 Centai 1925 XF \$18; VF [4] \$15
- Y-3 10 Centų 1925 VF [12] \$12; F [3] \$10
- Y-6 1 Litas 1925 XF[2] \$18; VF [5] \$15;
Fine [2] \$10; VG [2] \$7
- Y-7 2 Litu 1925 XF [3] \$25; VF [2] \$20;
G-VG [5] \$12
- Y-8 5 Litai 1925 VF [7] \$25; F [9] \$20
- Y-9 1 Centas 1936 UNC \$20; XF-AU \$18;
XF \$16; VF [2] \$12
- Y-10 2 Centai VF (dark spots) \$10
- Y-12 5 Litai 1936 (we have plenty). Bas-
anavičius on obv. XF \$18 each, or
3 for \$45; VF \$15 each, or 3 for \$40;
Fine \$12
- Y-13 10 Litu 1936 (Vytautas) UNC \$60 [6];
XF \$50; VF \$40

Lithuanian Banknotes:

- P-7 1 Centas 11/16/22 XF [2] \$40
- P-9 5 Centai 11/16/22 XF \$40
- P-24 50 Litu 3/31/28 VF \$25
- P-25 100 Litu 3/31/28 Fine \$30
- 1916/1918 "OSTrubel/mark Notes:
P-R122c 1 Rubel Fine \$2
P-R127 1/2 Mark Fine \$2
P-R129 2 Marks Fine \$3
P-R130 5 Marks Fine [2] \$5; VG \$3
P-R132 50 Marks Fine [2] \$10
P-R134 1,000 Marks. VF ink stain
\$15; Fine [2] \$10

German inflation money: all VF+ to

- UNC. \$2 each; 3 for \$5. P-44b 1,000 mk;
- P-70 50,000 mk; P-80 50,000 mk; P-83
100,000 mk.

Wooden Tokens

- Darius-Girėnas 50th anniversary tokens.
50¢ each and a S.A.S.E.
- Balzekas Museum 15th anniversary wooden
10 ducats. 2 inch size. We discovered our
missing box! Reverse features 1562 gold 10
ducat of grand duchy of Lithuania. These
make great souvenir gifts to relatives,
grandchildren, etc! Special: 50¢ each; 3
for \$1; 8 for \$2; 12 for \$3; 16 for \$4, 20
for \$5; 50 for \$10. Please enclose suffi-
cient postage.

SUPPLIES:

- Official LNA custom Lithuanian coin holders
for entire 14 coin set. Blue or red. Comes
with stand and hang-up tab. \$19.95.
- A. "Bookettes" tan colored covers for above
holder. Great for library shelf. \$3.50
- B. Fitting tool for tight-fit coins \$2.

BOOKS: (all out-of-print, only a few left!)

- "Nepriklausomos Lietuvos pinigai" [Independent Lith-
uanian Money] by Jonas K. Karys, 1953. \$12. (6 left)
- "Numizmatika" [Numismatic dictionary], by Jonas K.
Karys, 1970. Hard-cover. Also contains numerous art-
icles in the back. \$23. (2 left)
- "Cyclopedia of Lithuanian Numismatics" by Dr. Alexan-
der M. Račkus, 1965. This book is infamous for its
lack of scholarship! 3 left. \$15.

Philately:

- Lithuanian Postage Stamp Album. \$25
- Lithuanian Postage Stamp Album II. Local Issues,
Souvenir Stamps, occupation stamps. \$20
- Memel Postage Stamp Album \$20
- Darius-Girėnas commemorative postage stamp covers
(from 1963) "From Lituanica to Mercury" \$3
- Lithuanian-American commemorative envelopes (stamped
and/or postmarked) from 1950's and 1960's. Mostly
creations of the late Dr. Račkus. \$2 each. Numer-
ous varieties, subjects.

From the Archives:

- "Lithuanian Day" medal/pins from the 1939 New York
World's Fair! Bronze, shows archaic Vytis emblem and
text. Very historic! \$7.50 each. (just a few left).

INDEPENDENCE MEDAL . . .

As is typical of Lithuanian decorations, the Inde-
pendence Medal was accompanied by a numbered awarding
certificate bearing the recipients name, a design of
the medal, and appropriate approving signatures. The
medals themselves are not numbered.

Pictured [next issue] is a sample certificate aw-
arded to a female, Cecilije Lapiene [Courtesy Kęstutis
Chesonis; this certificate is preserved in the Balti-
more Lithuanian Museum]. One type of generic certific-
ate was given to women, and another type to men. The
English translation of the document, presented here,
provides the reader with a typical story illustrating
the assistance rendered.

Certificate Obverse: Translates, "1919-1928 Lith-
uania's Independence Medal Certificate. Certifying
that the Republic's Antanas Smetona on commemorating
the 10th anniversary of Lithuania's Independence, has
awarded name, Lithuania's 10th anniversary jubilee
medal. Signed, Daukantas, Lieut. General; Minister of
Defense. P. Plečavičius, Colonel General Staff, Chief
of staff. Kaunas, 1928 November 25, No. 24,161."
[translations courtesy member Charles Matuzas.]

Certificate Reverse: Translates, "Honorable name,
The 1919-1920 years were very hard for us. Lithuania's
young army had to confront the Red Army and with it's
remaining strength block the German remnant army under
General Bermond, and the Poles invading Lithuania.
You woman, came at that difficult of all times to the
aid of our army.

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT ISSUE....